## THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1877.

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CLOSING BATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 67-16d. Memphis cotton, 107-8c. New Orleans cotton, 11c. New York cotton, 11 3-16c. New York gold, 102 3-4.

## WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CB. Siq. OFFICER, | WASHINGTON, October 5, 1 a.m. For Tennessee and the Ohio calley, clear or partly cloudy weather, northwest winds, stationary or lower tempeaature and rising | Presidency is Becomingly and Properly barometer, probably followed by falling bar-

ORSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U.S. ARMY, THURSDAY, October 4, 1877, 10:08 p.m. W. M. M'KLBOY, Sergeant.

## JUSTIFIABLE SHOOTING.

Major Slack, Who Shot Marion Robert on at Lamar, Mississippi, Honorably Acquitted.

Special to the Appeal. LAMAR, MISS., October 4.-Major Slack, who shot Marion Robertson on yesterday, was honorably acquitted at his trial to-day. Robertson is out of danger. J. H. PAYNE. Fatal Shooting Affray About a Placer

CENTRAL CITY, October 4 -A fatal shooting affray occurred here this afternoon. John S. Bryant, owning a placer claim here, claimed the surface ground of his claim as a mill site, and A. W. Adams, formerly a correspondent of the Salt Lake *Tribune* and respondent of the Salt Lake Tribme and the Chicago papers, under the nom de plume of "Old Pioneer" and "Ching Foo," also claimed the ground by right of purchase. The difficulty culminated this afternoon; they met on the ground and Adams si ot Bryant through the body, turned and fled. Bryant then drew a navy-six, fired three shots at Adams, the first missing; at the second sho Adams tell, and Bryant still advanced, placed the pistol at his head and sent a bullet through his brain, killing him instantly. Bry-

Disastrous Storm on the Atlantic Coast. NEW YORK, October 4 .- A violent storm of wind and rain prevailed here all night. Advices from Baltimore state that considerable damage was done there by the storm. Trains on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad were delayed by washedout calverts. On the Hudson river railroad a serious wash-out occurred near Riverdale, and the second Pacific express, leaving New York at half-past eight, met with an accident near there. The engine, two express-cars. from the track by the wash. No one was hurt, but the train was delayed several hours. PHILADELPHIA, October 4 .- A furious gale raged here to-night, and railroad trains are delayed in all directions. A land-slide oc-curred at the eastern terminus of the Phoenixville tunnel, on the Reading road. An engine and twenty coal-cars were thrown from the track near Rogers ford. The south-bound Oswego and Philadelphia express, on the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania short distance below Milford, New Jersey, this evening, causing the complete wreck of the train, and, it is feared, some loss of life. The engineer and conductor cannot be found. At Waynesburg Junction, on the Wilming. At Waynesburg Junction, on the Wilming-ton and Northern railroad, the engine and baggage-car ran into a culvert. The fireman

Two More Draft Forgers Come to Grief New York, October 4 .- Wm. H. Lyman arrested by Pinkerton's detectives on a requi-sition from Justice Russell, of Catskill, on the charge of forging a draft of the First national bank, of Leroy, New York, for four-teen hundred and fifty dollars, on the Importers and Traders bank, of New York The complaint was made by James Fargo, 67 Broadway, who alleged that the accused have practiced large frauds upon the express mies. Lyman is the man who was ar rested for complicity in the Union trust com-

pany forgery. Both prisoners were handed over to officers from Catskill, to be taken It is stated on good authority that a large number of check-raisers were connected with this and similar operations, and that they have been discovered and their game blocked, after swindling the express companies to a

Fatal Shooting Affray.

DAYTON, O., October 4.-About o'clock this afternoon two cousins, David and Sheridan Miller, got into a fight on May street. Sheridan was thrown down in the struggle, and David, drawing his pistol, fired two shots, one of them passing through the heart of the prostrate man. He was taken off the body by the crowd gathered, and was conveyed to jail, but was found to be in a drunken stupor, uncon scious of what was going on around him shots fired. A coroner's inquest will be held to-day, and will probably elicit more of the

DAYTON, October 4.—A special to the Daygives the particulars of a suicide that occurred there to day. Croaby Hayes, a wealthy farmer living six miles from Washington, committed suicide by hanging himselin a wood-shed adjoining his own residence. No cause is assigned for the act, as he had been cheerful and in good health. Hayes was thirty-five years old and leaves a family well provided for.

Lieutenant-Colonel Blount, of the enginee corps, is to be subjected to an examination by a military court of inquiry, for alleged irreg-ularities in the disbursement of money for government work at Erie and Buffalo. The developments show that the government has been outrageously swindled for a good many years, through either Blount or his subordinates. Blount protests that the frauds were perpetrated without his knowledge. He is an old officer, and her always always as a least state of the same of the sam officer, and has always borne a high

Rev. T. E. Baird will Now Explain. RICHMOND, VA., October 4.—Rev. T. I of publication, is under indictment here charged with embezzling the funds of the Canada, where he had been since that time, and surrendered to the authorities. He states that he had no knowledge of the indictment

The Active Road Agents. CHEVENNE, October 4 .- Last night's coach from Deadwood, carrying six passengers, was stopped by two road agents twelve miles south of Fort Laramie. The robbers got about four hundred dollars from the passengers. The treasure-box was broken open, but contained nothing of value to the thiever

Poston, October 4.—The second day of the Ep. scopal general convention was opened with pray, or by Bishops Bedeil, of Ohio, and Green, of a ississippi. One hundred and gights delayate. Note present. The luminosity of the information furnished. The letter stated eighty delegates were present. The business meeting began at half-past ten o'clock, and

considerable preliminary work was done. Yellow-Fever in Por. Royal, S. C. SAVANNAH, October 4.— Dr. M'Farland telegraphs from Port Royal that ye, low-fever exists there, but there is no need of assist-ance, as the population numbers only about fifty whites and the same number of blacks.

Large sales indicate the merits of all good articles. Druggists sell more of Dr. Bull's baby syrup than of all other remedies for the cure of baby disorders. Twenty-five cents a

Progress of Yellow-Fever at Fernan-FERNANDINA, October 4. - No deaths: and many others have done all in their power taken to Gilman Tuesday morning by the to make the little wanderer comfortable. office-boy, named Hancock,

THE NEW YORK

Democracy, in Convention, Nominate Good Ticket, and Adopt a Platform in which the Great Crime of Stealing the

Denounced-The Money and Labor Questions - Protection Demanded for the Savings of the Poor.

ALBANY, October 4.—The Democratic State convention re-assembled this morning, admitted the entire Tammany delegation as the chosen representatives of New York, ap-pointed the usual committees, and took

After the recess Clarkston N. Potter was ocsen permanent chairman, and the followchesen permanent chairman, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the people having in the last Presidential contest elected by overwhelming popular and clear electoral majorities the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President, and the will of the nation, thus constitutionally declared, having been wickedly and boldly nullified by means of the grossest usurpations and frauds of returning-boards, protected and adopted if not instigated by the party in possession of the government, and rendered practicable by the threatening array of military force;

Resolved, That at this, the first convention of the Democrats of this State held since the

of the Democrats of this State held since the onsummation of this great crime, it is not only just and fit, but it is plainly in the interest of constitutional government and in violication and preservation of the sacred right of the majority to choose their rulers, to denounce with the warmest indignation this stupendous wrong, and we do hereby denounce, condemn and hold it up to universal

execration.

Resolved, That this duty of setting a mark of infamy upon this transaction and preventing any quick forgetfulness or easy condonation of it from raising a tempting precedent for future outrages, rests especially and pe-culiarly upon the Democratic party of this State one of whose most illustrious leaders was the President actually chosen by the na-

Resolved, That the late house of representaives deserves the thanks of all patriots and overs of liberty for their just refusal, in the exercise of the most ancient and valuable privilege belonging to the representatives of the people in all constitutional governments, to appropriate money for the support of sol-diers to be used in the illegal and despotic oppression of citizens in any portion of the

Resolved, That the present national admin-istration, by its withdrawal of the troops from the south, and its cessation from the misthievous, unconstitutional and oppressive intates, has, in that respect, reversed the viious precedents of the Republican party and that particular, to the approval of all good

Resolved, That the Democratic party of New York reaffirm the following principles set forth in their platform adopted in 1874, and now thrice indorsed by large majorities of the voters of this State: "Gold and silver he only legal tender; no currency inconvertiole with coin; steady steps toward specie payments; no step backward; honest payment of the public debt in coin; sacred preservaon of the public faith; revenue reform; a tariff for revenue only; no government part-nership with protected monopolies; home ale; to limit and localize most jealously the w powers intrusted to public servants, muicipal, State and Federal; no centralization; equal and exact justice to all men; no partial egislation; no partial taxation; official accountability enforced by better civil and criminal remedies; no private use of public unds by public officers; corporations charged by the State always successful. State in the interest of the people; the party in power responsible for all legislation while in power; economy in public expense that labor may be lightly burdened."

Resolved, That we are opposed to the

on of railroads or other internal improvements, as unnecessary, beyond the scope of Federal power and inevitably producing cor-

Resolved, That we congratulate the whole cople of this State that, notwithstanding he suffering to which the laboring classes ave been for years subjected in spite of their ilure to obtain remunerative employment, and the bitter privations which have been imposed on them thereby, they have endured ence, without disorder or violation of pubneficent operation of equal and just laws, avoring no one class at the expense of an-other, a stern refusal on the part of legis-ative bodies to yield to the schemes of grasping monopolies and a decrease of pub-lic expenditures and taxation to the lowest practicable point, that the laboring classes of the country, with whom the Democratic party has always strongly and intelligently sympathized, are mainly to find effectual and permanent relief.

Resolved, That we favor a uniform and equitable excise law, having regard for and protection of the rights of all people, accom-

panied by strict and stringent provisions punhing its violation. Resolved, That we demand more complete rotection for the savings of the industrial lasses by the strictest supervision and control of the savings banks, insurance companies and other institutions in which the peo-ples money may be invested, and the enactment of laws providing sure and certain pun-ishment of all official neglect, extravagance or fraud by which the peoples earnings may endangered or lost.

The following ticket was nominated: Sec retary of state, Allen C. Beach; comptroller, Frederick P. Olcott; treasurer, James Mackin; attorney-general, Augustus Schoonmaker; State engineer and surveyor, Horatio Sey-

The remaining resolutions refer to State

A Boy Restored to his Parents. Clarksville (Tenn.) correspondence Louisville Courier-Journal: Ellsworth Wheeler, a lad of twelve years of age, made his appearance in Clarksville last week and applied for work. He was employed by Pat Sullivan to work on the streets, where he attended to his duties until he was incapacitated for labor by an attack of chills and fever. He is a very sensible boy, and attracted the attention of several of our citizens. James T. Wood, news-agent for the Courier-Journal, ques blace of nativity, and ascertained that he was from Lee, Massachusetts. He says that he was enticed away from home by a boy older than himself named Maxfield, on the twentyfifth of May last. Maxfield induce him eave by assuring him that he could make a fortune down south picking cotton. After fraveling over quite a scope of country, Max-field deserted the boy at Cairo. James T. Wood procured the address of young Wheelthat Ellsworth's mother had for many years een an invalid, and that she was now combeen an invalid, and that she was now com-pletely prostrated in her anxiety about her lost boy. The father is a laboring man, and said he had not been able to procure work for several months, but that he would try and borrow the money to send for his son. Upon the receipt of this letter Mr. Wood applied to the citizens of Clarksville for money to de-

Young Wheeler was named for Colonel Etlsworth, who was killed by Jackson, at Alexandria, Virginia, the first year of the war, for pulling down the Confederate flag over his hotel.

A Benefit to Edwin Adams.

New York Tribune, 2d: Mr. Edwin Adams the well-known and much loved actor, has reached Chicago—an his attempted journey from San Francisco to New York—but he has been obliged to stop there; and there, probably, he will die. His disease is consumption, and his life is well-nigh exhausted. His sickness has lasted a long time, and it has been attended with much expense. In plain words, the unfortunate gentleman is in poverty as well as at the point of death. For this reason his friends in New York are or-ganizing a performance for his benefit. They meet to-day, at twelve o'clock, in the rooms of Mr. Sothern, at the Gramercy Park hotel. The line of action to be pursued in the fulfillment of their worthy design is then to be de termined. It cannot be doubted that their project will receive quick and cordial public sympathy. The name of Edwin Adams is respected and honored in an exceptional de-gree. His career as an actor has extended over a period of twenty-five years. He has appeared in all the prominent theaters of the United States. He has aimed to illustrate dramatic literature of the highest class, and he never exerted, upon the stage or upon the public, an influence that was not good. He ecame an actor because he loved the art, and he pursued that art with honest devotion, and never with a sordid motive. What he was, and what was the feeling that he best was, and what was the feeling that he best loved to diffuse, may be gathered from the fact that his favorite character was *Enoch Arden*. His sympathies, in other words, responded to nobility, magnanimity, self-sacrifice and simple goodness. He has been, in all the relations of life, manly, truthful, affectionate, generous and lovable. He has done much, as an actor, to exalt virtue tests, and grace, and he has exalt virtue, taste, and grace; and he has done nothing to strengthen evil or palliate wrong. His life has been a blessing to the community, and a comfort to all who have ever known him. As long as he could work, he was a faithful worker; but the same temperament that made him what he was as a ympathetic actor, and that so endeared him to the popular heart, had power to prevent him from saving the fortune that he carned. The poverty in which he now lingers, how-ever, is due to long-continued sickness and its unavoidable cost. There never was a case of private distress more worthy of respectful consideration and practical relief. The friends of Mr. Adams, however, will not depend entirely, or very largely, on the goodness of their cause. The principal members of the dramatic profession have offered to co-operate in a benefit performance; and it is, we learn, intended to address the rubble symmetry with ntended to address the public sympathy with

A Lion-Tamer's Feat. San Francisco Post: Perhaps the most magnificent act of heroism ever performed in this vicinity was witnessed during the performance of a circus at Reno on Saturday last. The lion tamer was giving an exhibition of his control over the ferocions brutes served to turn pale and tremble. lion of the six in the cage had displayed unfollowed the course marked out by the Federal constitution, to which the Democrats stand pledged, and it is therefore entitled, in tated a spring. The trainer recovered his self-possession in a moment, and, keeping his eye firmly fixed upon that of the huge beast, dealt it a terrific blow with his raw-hide over the face. With a fierce snarl the infuriated lion bounded forward. Catching one of his open jaws in either hand, the powerful man held the brute off for a desperate moment by main strength. An electric thrill of horror ran through the crowd which surrounded the cage in an instant. The beasts in the other dens shrieked and roared in chorus. It is in a moment like this that the real heroic element asserts itself. Without turning his head in the least, the brave man firmly whispered, "Pass me a small lear!" boy!" One was instantly secured and crowded through the bars. With one super-

Mr. Adams by means of such extraordinary

theatrical attractions as cannot well be re-

sisted, and will liberally repay attention.

es, and the beast turned again to his prey. But the hero was gone. The door snapped behind him, and gasping "Saved!" he faint-ed in the arms of the cheering concourse. A Great Work Accomplished. Resolved, That we are opposed to the granting of subsidies by the gevernment to corporations or individuals for the construcsome time past been engaged in an engineer-ing work of great magnitude and importance—the preservation of the water-power at the the preservation of the water-power at the falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota. This work has been successfully completed, and a number of the most prominent business men of St. Paul and Minneapolis have united in presenting Major Farquhar a handsome testimonial in the shape of an elegant silver teaset and a gold watch and chain. Accompanying these articles was a letter giving an in eresting sketch of the obstacles to be over-ome in the task just finished, and paying a generous and graceful tribute to the skill an ergy which achieved such a brilliant victor over the rude forces of nature. It seems that he preservation of the St. Anthony water power has long been a troublesome problem with the engineer corps of the army, and that several ingenious and elaborate construc-tions, devised by officers of ability and experience, and executed at vast ex-Finally Major Farquhar was ordered to the spot, and after long and careful survey hit upon a plan which has conquered all difficulties and left a monument to his genius that promises to stand for ages. This plan, among other things, embraced the building of a artificial rock, two thousand feet in length, forty feet high, and five feet in average thickness. Operations had to be carried on far below the surface of the earth, in long and narrow galleries, reached by a single vertical shaft, and in imminent danger from invasion on the one, hand by the river, and on the other by subterranean water-courses percolating through the treacherous limepercolating through the treacherous lime-stone. Success under such circumstances is indeed a triumph of which any man has a right to be proud, and Major Farquhar has not only succeeded, but has been fortunate enough to find those who appreciate his efforts, and are glad to acknowledge and re-ward them. We congratulate him upon this happy issue of his arduous labors.

Evarts on Conquering Conkling. A special from Washington gives the views of the secretary of state on Conkling's conof the secretary of state on Conkling's convention: "Mr. Evarts held a sort of reception this evening of gentlemen who called upon him to learn his opinion of the New York convention. He did not express himself very freely, but said that it had always been a fault of the party management in New York to have so many contests of factions. Both Democrats and Republicans had this fault of management. He regretted this. He thought that the administration could bear to be sacrificed and lampooned in a small way in con-ventions if it was going to lead to success at he polls. Three years ago General Dix had been nominated for governor of New York, and it had been charged that factious opposition in the Republican ranks elected Tilden The opposition to Dix came from the Conk-ling and Grant section, who opposed Dix because he was against a third term. Tilden election as governor made him a candidate for President. The contest that followed was close, and now that it has been decided in favor of the Republican candidate, it is a question whether the party will sustain him or go back to first principles of sectional hat tred. Mr. Evarts said that although the fac-tions were very bitter in New York, there was very little of their spirit among the people of that State. The action of the convention could not be regarded as representing the

whom he believed warmly approved the course of the President." More of Gilman's Industry. New York, October 4.—The Commercial Mutual insurance company loses sixty thouto the citizens of Clarksville for money to defray the traveling expenses of the boy back to his home. This call was liberally responded to, and last night young Wheeler was put aboard the train with a ticket to his home, and a supply of money to purchase the necessary food on the journey. During his stay in this city young Wheeler has received nothing but kindness from our citizens. Messrs. G. A. Ligon and W. H. Rudolph, Mrs. May, and many others have done all in their power A CHANCE

For a Row-The Southern Pacific Railroad, in Defiance of the Orders of the Army Commandant at Fort Yuma,

Builds a Bridge Over the Colorado-Reasons Why-What Vice-President John C. Brown Had to Say About it.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 4 -- It is ascertained that the recent connection made by the Southern Pacific railroad by a bridge over the Colorado river was in direct opposition to orders from the United States government. It appears that on August 22d Adjutant-General Townsend granted the company permission to build a road across the government reservation, at Fort Yuma, subject to the grant by congress of the right of way. T company proceeded in the work of building a bridge on this permission, and it was nearly completed, when the secretary of war, Sep-tember 3d, countermanded the permission until both the Southern and Texas Pacific companies could be fully heard or congress should determine the controversy. The South-ern Pacific authorities then asked of the department commander permission to continu the work so far as was necessary to preserve the bridge. This was granted. Shortly at-ter midnight on the morning of September 30th, the employes of the company began laying the track to make connection across bridge. Major Dunn, commanding at Fort Yuma, on learning the fact at once ordered the work stopped. The whole force under his command consisted of a sergeant and one enlisted man; the latter was stationed on the bridge, but in a few moments the railroad men resumed op-erations and the track-laying continued until morning. When the connection with Arizona was completed Major Dunn ordered the superintendent of construction, Green, to consider himself under arrest, but having no force to carry out his instructions he returned to the fort. Soon after the regular train from San Francisco crossed the bridge. The rail-road people claim this action on their part as in conformity with the permission granted to do such work as was necessary to preserve the property, as connection was necessary to ena-ble them to run the train over the bridge carrying stones for rip-rapping the piers, and that in building the road a cross the reserva-tion the interests of the government and the public had been consulted at every step. They also claim that Vice-President Brown of the Texas Pacific, may le an exparte state-ment to the war department, which caused the withdrawal of its permission to build. General M'Dowell believes the matter will be

amicably arranged. THE PEABODY FUND.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees in Annual Session-Dr. Sears's Report -The Treasurer's Statement-Apportiontments to the Southern States the Past Ten Years.

New York, October 4.-The board trustees of the Peabody educational fund began its annual session here to-day. There were present Robert G. Winthrop. president of the board; Samuel Wetmore easurer: Rev. Barnassas Staunton, Virginia general agent; Chief-Justice Waite, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Theodore Lyman, Massachusetts; Hon. Wm. Aiken, South Carolina; Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Virginia; K. G. W. Riggs, Washington; General Henry R. Jackson, Georgia; General Richard Taylor, Louisiana, and Surgeon-General Joseph K. Barnes, United States army. The introductory address was delivered by Governor Winthrop. The eleventh report was read by Dr. Sears, and the statement of the treasurer submitted. Dr. Sears, in his report, reviewed the work of the last ten years, and compared the present state of popular education in the south-ern States with its condition when the board intered upon the duties of its trust. In Vir inia the amount furnished from the ody fund for the past year was \$18,250; during the past ten years, \$201,250. Amount awarded to North Carolina for past year, \$1900; past ten years, \$81,600. South Caro-\$1900; past ten years, \$81,600. South Carolina, last year, \$4300; during ten years, \$27,600. Georgia, last year, \$4000; and \$71,662 in all. Florida, last year, \$6500; ten years, \$48,450. Alabama received in ten years \$55,450; Mississippi, \$58,575; Louisiana, \$55,578; Texas had received \$18,600 from the fund; Arkansas, \$60,600; Tennessee, \$91,650, and West Virginia, \$107,710.

The trustees re-elected the old officers of The trustees re-elected the old officers of the fund for the ensuing year. President

late Matthew Maury. THE POWER OF PRAYER.

Testimony of Rev. George Muller-Five Thousand Children Fed and Homes Built in Answer to Prayer.

New York Herald: The Rev. Georga Mul-

er, of Bristol, England, continued last evenng, in Plymouth church, his narrative of his lanthropic labors. The auditorium was bout two-thirds filled with a very attentive congregation. On the previous Monday evening Mr. Muller gave particulars of the ouilding and establishment of the first school or orphans at Ashley Down, Bristol, the enfor orphans at Ashley Down, Bristol, the entire cost of which, seventy-five thousand dollars, was obtained before any steps were taken for their erection, entirely, as he believed, in answer to prayer. The applications from orphans for admission were so numerous, he said, that it was impressed upon his mind that it was his duty to ask God to provide him with the means to held seather vide him with the means to build another orphan house, so as to afford accommodation for seven hundred and fifty more children, naking one thousand one hundred and fifty in all. For five years he prayed for this. It needed that he should have two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in hand before this additional building was begun. "My faith was greatly tried," said Mr. Muller, "for five years, but at the end of that time I had not only this wo hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but several thousand dollars over." In this way by prayer and simple trust in God, Mr. Mul ler said he had been enabled to find not only accommodation, but the means for the maintenance of five thousand two hundred and fifty orphans. No solicitations were made for subscriptions, none of the modern ma-chinery for money getting was adopted. Be-lieving it to be the work of God to care for these orphan children, he ventured to "take God at his word" and lay before him in prayer and supplication their need, and their faith had been rewarded. During the forty-eight years the schools had been established they had received in money three million eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars up to the twenty-sixth of May last. They had now five orphan houses, one hundred and fourteen schools, seventy-five day-schools, thirty-three Sunday-schools, and six adult schools. Children were received at the orphan houses at a very early age. At present there were more than five hundred children under their care that were not more than three months old. There were three simple conditions necessary for their admission. The children must have been deprived of both parents by death; must have been lawfully begotten, and must be in circumstances of destitution. There was no denominational test whatever. When the boys arrive at fifteen years of age they are apprenticed to a trade; in some few instances they are trained for teachers. The girls of seventeen years of age are sent into christian families as domestic servants. Many thousands of these boys and girls have grown up to be men and women, occupying a respectable position in society. A large proportion of them are members of christian churches, and living, as far as could be ascertained, lives consistent there-

people at very low prices. One hundred and seventy missionaries were supported by the society, all of whom were laboring in the dissemination of christian truth in various parts of the world. The means for all this work were obtained in answer alone to prayer. Mr. Muller closed his narrative by stating that his only object in giving these details was to urge upon the christian people who heard him the blessings of exercising the grace of

A QUEER CASE.

Mabel Leonard, the Girl-Child, Placed under Charge of Miss Clara Mor-ris, the Actress,

New York Evening Post: The Mabel-Leonard contempt case came up before Judge Donohue in the supreme court at noon today. The facts are substantially these: The mother, an actress, placed her daughter (of the same name) in a benevolent institution while leaving the city. The society for the prevention of cruelty to children sub-sequently took charge of the child, in order to prevent the mother from resuming the custody of her, and pending habeas corpus proceedings by the mother, Judge Donohue placed the child in the custody of F. C. Herriott, husband of Clara Morris, with whom the child had acted in a play at the Union Square theater. Young Mabel escaped from Mr. Herriott's custody, and her mother and father-in-law are in contempt of court. The father-in-law (J. P. Rogers) was committed, and on Saturday night Mr. Jenkins, of the society for the prevention of cruelty to chil-dren, after tracking the mother and daughter for a week, arrested them both behind the senes in a Brooklyn theater, where Miss Mor-Mr. Delafield, counsel for the society, asked that interrogatories be filed for the mother to

answer, which was granted, and in the meantime the mother was granted, and in the mean-time the mother was remitted to the custody of the Kings county sheriff, to give her time to arrange her household affairs.

Mr. Alfred Steckler, on behalf of the mother's counsel, asked that the child be re-mitted to the custody of the sheriff, or to her

mother's custody.

Mr. Delafield moved to have her sent to
the Episcopal House of Mercy, pending pro-Judge Donohue said the child had been al-

ready taken out of the custody of the court, and it was best now to place her where she and it was best now to place her where she could not escape.

The case was then adjourned for three days. The child was ordered to the House of Mercy, and the mother back to Brooklyn.

The mother and child embraced and wept in each other's arms, while a dense crowd of idlers stood around and looked on in admiration.

A great proportion of the house are colors.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. What the Leader of the Conkling Op-position has to Say on the Recent New York Convention.

George William Cortis has been interviewed by the New York Sun. In the course of a at conversation on various subjects, h "I think Mr. Conkling has made a very great blunder, of course. The general policy true policy of the future; and, therefore, as I regard the Republican party, by its character and its composition, as the party of the whole country, it is, in my opinion, the policy which that party ought to have adopted, and which its representatives in New York ought to have ndorsed. A party, of course, is not a local or State organization; it is a national organization. Mr. Foster made that point in his speech. About Mr. Conkling's speech I shall s ay nothing, because it was directed at me p arsonally. But it is a great fallacy to as-sume that because a party convention meets for the purpose of nominating local or State officers, it is therefore not to express itself on the subject of the principles upon which, as a party, it exists. It does not express the purpose of nominating local or State tion is one of the most serious ever experienced. The electors are called upon to decide whether the government is to be one of personal power, directed by clerical and absorbed to the senate. It says the situation is one of the senate. It says the situation is one of the most serious ever experienced whether the government is to be one of personal power, directed by clerical and absorbed to the senate. It says the situation is one of the most serious ever experienced to the subject of the senate. It says the situation is one of the most serious ever experienced to the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the principles upon the subject of the subject of the principles upon the subject of the subject of the principles upon the subject of the subject of the principles upon the subject of th ist for State purposes, but for national purposes. I am not a Republican for the State of New York, but for the Union; and when I me it with other Republicans in my State, my object is to express the principles and the pol-icy which should govern the united action of the party. It is upon those principles and that policy, in a national aspect, that we invite, so far as the State is concerned, the support of our fellow-citizens. I say, therefore, that it is a great fallacy to hold that a State convention has no business to express itself upon national matters. Moreover, except once every four years, when there is a convention vention to nominate a President, the only way in which the views of a national party upon current questions and existing issues can be known is by the declaration of its local organizations. And now, when the ac-tion of Mr. Hayes is simply the carrying out, at his own discretion, of general instructions which he has received from the party, and a carrying out of the patriotic and indep sentiment of the country, it seemed to me very important for the Republican party to seize the moral advantage which would be derived from cordially approving his course. In other words, if the Republican party says that the hand which Mr. Hayes effers to the south is only his individual hand, and was described in a dispatch from Karajal yestimation. that their offer to the south is the continu offer of the bayonet, as was largely indicated by a speech of Mr. Lyman Tremain, which did not hear, but have since seen reported then, of course, it seems to me a very great

"Do you think that the course adopted by the convention in regard to civil-service re-form is likely to injure the prospects of the orm is likely to in Republican party?" "No man who has a large acquaintance

various parts of the country can for a moment doubt that this question of civil-service reform is a vital question, and that not only the attitude in which the Republican party has been placed, but the position taken by the convention, is an attitude that certainly threatens the indifference of a very large body of voters which we ought to have had with us. There are two classes who sympathize with the action that I took at Rochester-Re publicans who hold in general the views that I expressed, and who sincerely support the policy of the administration, and class, which is a very large one, of indepen-

dent voters, intelligent men, who would pre-fer, I think, to act with the Republicans, but only upon condition that the general policy of the President should be seen to be the policy of the party; and of course that body of mer will be more or less alienated by the course taken by the convention." 'It is charged that the anti-Haves sentiment which the majority of the convention represented was a manufactured sentiment, and that the convention did not really repre-sent the views of a majority of the Repub-licans of the State. Do you so regard it?" "What I have observed in the newspapers I think, was very evident in the conventionand it was symbolic somewhat of the situa-tion—that the hearty applause of Mr. Hayes came rather from the spectators in the audience than from the convention itself. I think that may be considered a fair expression; be-cause that was a motley gathering, while the

convention was in great part very carefully constructed in the anti-Hayes interest." "Do you think, then, that Mr. Hayes gaining in popularity?" "Oh, unquestionably, I think there is, with a difference, the same popular confidence in Mr. Hayes that there was in Mr. Lincoln, with what Mr. Lincoln used to call 'the plain people.' Of that I think there is no doubt whatever. And the misfortune with the controlling influences of such a convention as that at Rochester is that they don't perceive soon enough the tendency of the popular

hildren must have been deprived of both ing schoolmaster to the Republican party and

as could be ascertained, lives consistent therewith. In addition to the care of the orphans and the sustenance of the schools, there were printed by the society every year, in different languages, thousands of copies of the holy scriptures, which were sold to the working that feeling, because I believe it to be the scriptures, which were sold to the working the course for the party to pursue."

In addition to the care of the orphans and the sustenance of the schools, there were printed by the society every year, in different that fact that secured his election, and I wanted to deepen that desire and strengthen that feeling, because I believe it to be the scriptures, which were sold to the working the public moneys, credit, franchises, the powers or sovereignty.

FOREIGN.

Interchange of Communications between Servia and Greece-Trouble among the Poles-Russia Bartering Territory for Soldiers-Insignificant Progress of the

Russians Defeated in Asia-Minor-Wednesday's Battle Around Plevna Indecisive - Emperor William's Note to Constantinople-

A Vienna dispatch says a number of Poles have been arrested for connection with the recent conspiracy. The fact that arms had been seized at the various railway stations in

a further contingent of forty thousand men. for which she promises the cession of a portion of Russian Bessarabia and a considerable subsidy. The Roumanian chambers are to be convoked to discuss the proposal. The Times's Vienna correspondent thinks the foregoing not wholly true, but it may be a feeler to prepare the Roumanians for fur-

chap. A great proportion of the houses are in utter ruins; only a few remain entire. The ntrenchments, however, are intact, and the health of the garrison and inhabitants is A Belgrade special says that the militia

has been ordered to assemble by the eighth instant. Suleiman Pasha has arrived at Rasgrad.

intend to silently and indifferently look on.

Paris, October 4.-Jules Simon is out of The hearing of Gambetta's appeal against sentence of the correctional tribunal is fixed for October 10th. A manifesto has been issued by the bureaux of the left of the senate. It says the situalutist influences, or whether the nation in

tends to continue to rule itself. Karajal. KARAJAL, October 3 .- A general attack Was made on Mukhtar Pasha's whole line this morning. General Mellikoff was in command, under orders of Grand Duke Michael. The key of Mukhtar's position, which was defended by only a single battalion, was attacked on three sides and captured: the battalion was annihilated. The Turks tried to recapture this point, but were repulsed. The further progress of the Rus. repulsed. The further progress of the Russians was insignificant, but hopes are entertained of cutting off Mukhtar from Kars. The Russians bivonacked on the conquered posi-tions. Fighting is sure to recommence early to-morrow. But fifteen hundred Russians to-morrow. But fifteen hundred Russians were killed and wounded. The Turks were isled by their spies and only expected to be

attacked on their flanks. Constantinople. CONSTANTINOPLE, October 4.—Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs a long account of Wednesday's battle, which appears to have been interday. The Russian attacks on Little Kanilar and Kiziltepe were unsuccessful. On the right, the Turks being threatened by six bat-talions, assumed the offensive. They stormed ladiah, and, after five hours fighting, pursued the Russians to Arpatchai. Nightistopped the conflict, both sides maintaining their posi-tions. Mukhtar Pasha estimates the Russian loss at five thousand; the Turkish loss is unknown. Fazli Pasha was wounded. There was no lighting on Thursday, except near Karajal, of which the dispatch gives no de-The rumor that two Russian generals were killed is unfounded. The Porte, in a lispatch to its representatives abroad, claims that Mukhtar Pasha gained an overwhelm-

WASHINGTON.

evenue, has declined a proposition to comromise the tobacco suits now in progress at ireensboro, North Carolina. There are ighteen such cases, and the amount involved is one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Of Missouri - Synopsis of a Very Long Preamble of Grievances Against the Government, and Resolutions the Thing Done

Russians.

French Affairs, Etc.

LONDON, October 4.-A Belgrade dispatch reports an active interchange of communica-tions between Servia and Greece, the dis-patch of cannon to the frontier, and other warlike signs.

Austria has produced a sensation, as it seems to indicate that some attempt was intended in the direction of Poland, as well as Roumania.
The Vienna Political Correspondence anounces that Russia has asked Roumania for

According to unofficial accounts, the Russians, under Grand Duke Michael, have been defeated between Ani and Kars. Two Russian generals were killed.

The prince of Montenegro has decided to consider this year's campaign terminated with the occupation of the district of Banjani. The prince has written to the czar that he had succeeded in obtaining his principal ob-

It is announced from Constantinople that Vienna.

VIENNA, October 4.—Trusty reports from Berlin state that Emperor William's specia order note has been sent to Constantinople, very earnestly urging that the principles of humanity should be no longer violated. The note does not exactly threaten the Turks, but leaves no doubt of the high indignation felt, and that the German government does not

Farther Point, October 4: Arrived-the San Francisco, October 4: Arrived-steam-Antwerp, October 4: Arrived—Steamship deteriand, from New York. New York, October 4: The rain has caused ent of the Jerome park races. London, October 4: The Bank of England San Francisco, October 4: Cleared—the British ships Cameria and Sydney Dacres, for Liv Boston, October 4: T. R. Cooper, John P. Chicago, October 4: The Railway mail service mutual benevolent association will meet in Cincinnati October 10th.

Philadelphia, October 4: The centennial of the battle of Germantown was celebrated to-day by a parade, address and mass-meeting. Washington, October 4: This morning one Derby Line, Vt., October 4: The Studders hotel and a convent and church at Stanstead have been burned. Less, thirty thousand dollars; partly insured. Providence, October 4: The American board of missions, at the forenoon session, heard reports from the various missions, showing them to be in a favorable condition. consols yesterday was due to the large withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England, which ercated the impression that it might become dearer. Providence, October 4: The women's Loard of missions was largely attended. Mrs. Moses Smith, of Chicago, and others made addresses. Twenty thousand dollars was asked for next year Cincinnati, October 4: The Indiana house Albany, October 4: The Democratic State convention reassembled this forenoon, admitted the entire Tammany delegation as chosen representa-tives of New York, appointed the usual commit-tees, and then took a recess. ing victory.

What Was Left of the Interior Department Nearly Destroyed by a lina Tobacco Suits.

torm did considerable damage to the inte-ior department. The entire north hall, occupied by the patent-office, was flooded. The seiling of the north hall being expected to all; guards were stationed to warn people of the danger. Business in the land-office is entirely suspended, and the land-records suffered considerably. It is feared that some of them will be destroyed before they can be placed in dry rooms. placed in dry rooms.

The damage to the Ninth and G street

wings of the patent office from the heavy rain wings of the patent omce from the conday is very great, many records and pubc papers being thoroughly saturated. Wahall so rapidly this afternoon that it was found necessary to cut a hole through the immense wall of the building to let it out. t is now feared by many that the damage by the flood may prove nearly as great as that by the late fire. The secretary of the treasury, upon the re-commendation of the commissioner of internal

THE GREENBACKERS

of the government; from creating any corporation except such as may be necessary to carry out and execute the powers of the gov-ernment itself, and from issuing any bonds of he United States in future for any purpose demand that all the national banks to required to surrender their cir-culation for cancellation and receive greenbacks therefor; demand graduation of tuxation so as to secure a tax on all incomes over the sum of eight hundred dollars a year demand a thorough reform in public school education and the establishment of agricul-tural, mechanical and commercial schools; tural, mechanical and commercial schools; require the education of each pupil for a vecation in life; that no sectarian schools shall be sustained out of the public school funds: favor free trade; demand the reduction of public expenses; claim for every individual, male and female, the same public rights and equality in the State; demand that land grants to railroads, excepting such land as may have been sold to innocent purchasers, be varieted. been sold to innocent purchasers, be vacated, and that the government shall take control of the whole railway and telegraphic systems of the country and operate them for the bene

it of the people; recommend the issue of greenbacks by the government to be loaned Slips, Sprainz, Palls, Punctures, Cuts, Kicks, Barns, Blics, Bruises, Knock-Downs, Dislocations, Broken Bones, Runaways, Drownings, Etc., Etc., States, counties, cities and individuals at ree per cent. interest; in favor of an eight-Very slimly attended. A meeting was held Such Accidents as happen in any of the at the courthouse to-night, at which several speeches were made of the usual greenback COMMON VOCATIONS OF LIFE.

THE TRUNK LINES.

nates Present-Increased

Freight Rates Dis-

es were represented at the meeting to-

night at the Windsor hotel. Among the

Michigan Southern railroad; A. J. Cassett, vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad;

freight agent of the Grand Trunk railway;

N. Guilford, general agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; R. C. Vilas, general freight agent of the Erie railway; W. H.

erry, general freight agent of the Canada outhern railroad, and Mr. Roosevelt, of the

A proposition was advanced to increase the rates on freight on the east and west bound traffic and to do away with the indis-

a private room of the hotel. Wm. H. Van-

derbilt and Receiver Jewett, of the Erie rail-

way, were known to be present. The meet-

ng adjourned very early, and it is said no

Both meetings adjourned until to-morrow.

Burnett's Standard Prepara-

urations since 1865. Your executing for the

orld, while your flavoring extracts stand

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Detroit, October 4: A fire at Adrian this morning destroyed Eason's brewery, a barn, and several other smaller buildings. Loss, eight thousand dollars; insurance, twenty-five hundred dollars. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Boston, October 4: The Well Fleet savings

bank at Cape Cod suspended yesterday, owing to run on their bank and a general panic on the Cap among savings-bank depositors, and probably all th

Elmira, October 4: At the tenth annual session of the grand division of the Conductors' Brotherhood of the United States it was unanimousty resolved that in case any brother shall engage in a strike of rallway employes he shall be expelled.

Boston, October 4: The trade-sale of the

KILWINNING LODGE, No. 341.—Will hold a special communication this (FRIDAY) evening, Oct. 5th, at 7½ o'clock sharp, for work in the E. A. degree, All E. A.'s fraternally invited.

By order JAS, S. CARPENTER, W. M.

Masonic Notice.

A. O. U. W.

THE members of Equity Lodge, No. 20, A. O. I.

MUSSETTI & CIECHI.

THE partnership heretofore existing under t

mutual consent.

The business will be carried on at the old stand, No. 127 Union street, by C. CIECHI, who is alone authorized to collect the outstanding accounts due the firm and to pay the debts of the same.

October 1, 1877.

Non-Resident Notice

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 1141—In the Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—Henry Laird vs. Coalman Boyd et al. It appearing from the bill in this cause which is sworn to that the defendants, B. B. Waddell, Funnte L. Waddell, Micajah Tarver, Sam Tarver, James S. Phelps, Mrs. Sarah Martin, and T. E. Brown & Co., are non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein, at the courthouse in the city of Mem pphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in December, 1877, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

This 4th day of October, 1877.

A copy—attest: E. A. COLE, Clerk and Master. By E. B. McHenry, Deputy C. and M.

Harris, M'Kissick & Turley, sol's for compl't.

I. W., are requested to meet at their hal FRIDAY) evening, at 71½ o'clock. Business of importance.

R. GALLOWAY, H. P.

S. S. GARRETT, M. W.

DENN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 22-Will hold

a special convocation this (FRIDAY) evening, at 712 o'clock, for labor in the Mark and Fast Master's degrees.
Visiting companions are fraternally lovited

A. J. KNAPP, Secretary

By order R
JOHN BEAMISH, Secretary,

D. G. REARARD, Recorder

MUSSETTI.

mong savings-bank depositors, and pr anks will ciese until confidence is rest

tions.

GENTS-We have sold your standard

srs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston

oledo and Wabash railroad.

siness was transacted.

THE TRAVELERS Recting of Representatives of the Sev eral Trunk Lines in New York-450,000 ACCIDENT POLICIES Distinguished Railway Mag-

27,000 Claims amount \$2,650,000 ACCIDENT INSURANCE NEW YORK, October 4.—The several trunk IS THE CHEAPEST INSURANCE IN THE WORLD. present were John King, jr., receiver of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad; John Newell, general manager of the Lake Shore and

HAS WRITTEN OVER

AND HAS PAID

ACCIDENTS

WILL HAPPEN.

A GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICY

TRAVELERS

ACCIDENT INS. CO.

Of Hartford, Conn.,

Covers Not Only Accidents of Travel

-BUT-

Fatal or Wholly Disabling Injuries

-FROM-

The plan commends itself to every business man. The policies are for one year only, and the cost trifling compared with the great benefits.

A.S. G. BATTERSON, President.

BODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.

JOHN B. PIRTLE, State Agent For Kentucky and Tennessee, forner Sixth and Main streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. ALFRED WHITMAN, Special Agent.

vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad; George R. Blanchard, vice-president of the Erie railroad; J. R. M'Cullough, vice-presi-dent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad; J. H. Rutter, general traffic manager of the New York Central and Hudson railroad; F. Broughton, general Trustee's Sale. UNDER the powers conferred upon me by two certain deeds in trust executed by George Santer and Margaret C. Santer, his wife, the first dated December 1, 1873, and recorded in the office of the resister of Shelby county, Tennessee, in record-book No. 199, pages 43 et seq; the other April 4, 1874, and recorded in said register's office, in record-book No. 101, pages 63 et seq, for the purpose of paying the balance of indebtedness mentioned in and decreed by two said deeds in trust, I will, on Tuesday, November 6, 1877.

bound traffic and to do away with the indiscriminate cutting of rates previously indulged in by the rival carrying companies. A basis for the new rates could not be determined upon, and the subject was postponed for further deliberation. The representatives were unanimously in favor of continuing the present system of pooling the west-bound freight sarnings, and if possible decide upon some similar plan as regards east-bound freights.

The representatives were unanimously in favor of continuing the present system of pooling the west-bound freight sarnings, and if possible decide upon some similar plan as regards east-bound freights. south thirteen (13) chains fourteen (14) links; thence west thirty-eight (38) chains six (6) links to the beginning, and containing fifty and one one-hundredth (50-1-100) acres.

Also—One other tract in said county and State. Beginning thirty (30) feet north from a stake the north-east corner of lot number three (3) in John D. White's subdivision, running west seven (7) chains sixty-two (62) links; thence east seven (7) chains sixty-two (62) links; thence south thirteen (13) chains fourteen (14) links; thence south thirteen (13) chains fourteen (14) links; thence south thirteen (13) chains fourteen (14) links to the beginning, containing uineland ninety-nine one-hundredth (9-99-100) acres. Said two tracts being part of the land late y occupied by Thomas M. Means and John D. Means, about six miles east of the city of Memphis and near to and north of the Stateline road, and being the same land conveyed by said Means to Edgar McDavitt, by deed dated October 5, 1871, recorded in said register's office, in book No. 82, page 240.

Also—The following described tract or parcel of land in the 16th civil district of Shelby county, Tennessee, to-wift Beginning at the northwest corner of Weston White's tract thirty-seven and a-half (374g) chains; thence west thirty-seven and shalf (374g) chains; thence west thirty-seven and a-half (374g) chains; thence north sixteen (16) chains, on the line of the Raleigh and Hernando road, to the beginning, containing sixty (60) acres.

This last tract will be exposed for sale first, and should if not tring enough to pay the debt, interest and cost, the others will then be sold in the order in should it not tring enough to pay the debt, lateres and cost, the others will then be sold in the order in which they are named and described in this advertisement.

The right of redemption and homestead are especially waived in said trust deeds, and the title to said tracts of lands is believed to be good, but I sell and will convey only as trustee.

JULIUS A. TAYLOR, Trustee.

COTTON GINNING.

JOS. M. HENOCHSBERG. J. V. PATRICK COTTON GINNING STAR COTTON-GINS

No. 68 Union Street. Aving refitted our ginning establishment with the latest improved Gins, Cotton-dusters, Cleaners, and every kind of machinery necessary for ginning cotton, we are prepared to do better work, making a better turnout, better sample, and cleaning the seed closer, than any gins in or around this city. All cotton in ginhouse covered by insurance. Sacks for shipping seed-cotton furnished. Merchants ordering sacks from our gin will not be held responsible for same, but parties to whom sacks are shipped will be held responsible for same.
Our terms for ginning are as low as the lowest. Our facilities are unsurpassed. Our ginning establishment is complete in every particular.

I have this day associated myself with Mr. Jos. M. Henochsberg as a partner to our firm, and now, with increased facilities, will still further try and place the Star Cotton (iln superior to all others. October 1, 1877.

J. V. PATRICK & CO.

UNDERTAKERS. T. W. HOLST. G. H. HO ST & BRO.



UNDERTAKERS.

320 Main, opp. Peabody Hotel. LWAYS on hand, a large assortment of Metallic Cases and Caskets, and Wooden Coffins, et very description.

The Orders by telegraph peomptly filled, and sees shipped C. O. D.

HATS.



GROCERIES.

160 barrels Piant's Extra Flour, 56 barrels Queen Flour, 160 barrels Silver Moon Flour, 25 bris. Jack Frost Flour—best in America (all these Flours are first-class, and cannot be

beaten anywhere.)
100 barrels Silver Moon Meal—extra pure
white, the very best Flint Corn, ground in 50 tubs Creamery Butter Sweet and Golden Color.

50 baxes Extra Breakfast Bacon—A streak of lean and a streak of fat.